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INSIDE SPACE

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INSIDE SPACE

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FUNDRAISER FOR CONGRESSMAN ROSE

On April 22, 1982, Congressman Rose will be holding a fundraiser here in Washington, D. C. We are contemplating a separate breakfast or luncheon meeting with Congressman Rose to complement the fundraiser. As you are aware, Congressman Rose has been an ardent and effective supporter of the earth station industry. This past November, he was tremendously helpful in testifying against the Waxman Bill. Congressman Rose has agreed to appear as a guest speaker at the SPACE convention this August.

On the day of the fundraiser (which will take place from 6:00 - 8:30 p.m.), Congressman Rose has agreed to speak privately to the SPACE **Pioneers** at a breakfast or luncheon meeting. This meeting will take place here in Washington at a location which will be announced in a future issue of **Inside SPACE**. There will be a minimal contribution that will cover both the evening fundraiser and the special **Pioneer** meeting. Congressman Rose and his staff are aware of the support which SPACE is generating, and they are looking forward to our participation on April 22. We should take advantage of our contact with Congressman Rose and use this opportunity to solidify our relationship with him.

On April 22, SPACE will also hold the lottery for **Pioneer** booth and antenna locations at the August Trade Show. So plan now to be in Washington, D.C., on April 22.

SPACE BOARD OF DIRECTORS' AND CONVENTION COMMITTEE MEETING

In last week's **Inside SPACE**, the date of the next Board of Directors' meeting of SPACE was announced — 8:00 a.m., Saturday, March 27, 1982, in Fort Worth, Texas. A time and date for a meeting of the Convention Committee was also announced — 8:00 a.m., March 26, in Rick Brown's room. Due to a previous engagement, the Convention Committee meeting cannot be held at this time. It will most likely be rescheduled to sometime in the early evening on March 26. The exact time will be announced in the next issue of **Inside SPACE**.

FCC ENGINEERS CONTACT SPACE

SPACE's headquarters received a letter this week from the FCC engineering staff at Laurel Laboratories outlining their views as to the applicability of the Commission's Type Approval and Certification requirements to various satellite earth station

CONSTITUTION OF THE UNITED STATES

The first of the Amendments to the Constitution was adopted in 1791. It was the first of a series of amendments which have since been adopted. The amendments are a part of the Constitution and are as binding as the original Constitution. The amendments are a part of the Constitution and are as binding as the original Constitution. The amendments are a part of the Constitution and are as binding as the original Constitution.

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AMERICAN CONSTITUTION

The American Constitution is the supreme law of the United States. It is the foundation of the government and the rights of the people. The Constitution is a part of the American heritage and is a source of pride for all Americans. The Constitution is a part of the American heritage and is a source of pride for all Americans. The Constitution is a part of the American heritage and is a source of pride for all Americans.

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configurations. A copy of the Commission staff's letter, as well as various diagrams previously supplied by SPACE to the Commission, are included in this issue of **INSIDE SPACE**.

As you will recall, SPACE had been contacted by the FCC to provide information on backyard earth stations. Pioneer member Clyde Washburn and counsel Fred Finn met with the Commission staff in December and discussed these issues. They provided the FCC with four different configurations of satellite receivers and modulators.

In sum, the Commission staff found that no equipment authorization is required in the case of a one piece receiver, as depicted in Configuration 1. Certification may be required in the case of a receiver represented by Configuration 2. Type Approval or Certification are required for the units represented by Configurations 3 and 4.

After we receive additional input on the Commission's letter, another meeting with the FCC staff will be scheduled to discuss implementation and timetables and to express any objections which we may have to the views contained in the staff's letter. Your views on the FCC staff's opinions are welcome.

MOTION PICTURE INDUSTRY MOVING ANTI-PIRACY LEGISLATION BUT WAXMAN BILL REMAINS STATIONARY

The power of the Motion Picture Association of America and its friends was demonstrated this week when MPAA succeeded in obtaining from the House Judiciary Committee unanimous passage of an anti-piracy bill, H.R. 3560. The bill, which is addressed to trafficking in counterfeit labels and mass production of records, tapes and movies for commercial use, increases criminal penalties for copyright infringement from a \$10,000 fine and/or one year in prison to a \$250,000 fine and/or five years in prison. The bill does not affect satellite earth stations.

At the same time, the Waxman Bill (H.R. 4727), which seeks to impose increased penalties for "unauthorized interception" of various communications services, including satellite signals, remained stalled in the Subcommittee on Telecommunications. The March 5, 1982, issue of Paul Kagan's **Multicast**, a newsletter for the Multipoint Distribution Service, complains about the lack of movement of the Waxman Bill. As reason that the bill has not moved, **Multicast** states:

Sources within the House Telecommunications Subcommittee indicate there's been strong opposition to the bill from T.V.R.O. users and S.P.A.C.E. lobbyists . . .

MIAMI SMATV SYSTEM FILING FOR CARS LICENSE

A Miami SMATV system has applied for several Community Antenna Relay Service (CARS) licenses to interconnect SMATV systems for satellite services. This application is being opposed by several franchised cable systems in the greater Miami area. SPACE should file comments on behalf of the SMATV system in this proceeding to ensure that we do not get cut out of this valuable right, i.e, the right to interconnect buildings through microwave facilities. We believe that taking a position here will also enable us to start a SMATV division similar to our DEALER membership division. Please let us know if you have any objections to following this course.

SPACE CAPSULES

Hearing scheduled to investigate Japan's alleged dumping of earth station parts in the U.S. A hearing has been scheduled by the Department of Commerce in Washington, D.C., for April 9, to determine whether Nippon Electric has been dumping earth station components in the U.S. market and injuring domestic manufacturers. N.E.C. Home Electronics (USA), Inc., a subsidiary of Nippon, won two contracts from COMSAT for high-powered amplifiers at prices that petitioners Aydin Corp. and MCL, Inc., say are substantially below fair market value.

A bill has been introduced into the Illinois State Senate (S. 1227) amending the State's antitrust law and prohibiting building owners from making exclusive deals with SMATV operators.

FCC upholds Teleprompter/Westinghouse merger. As predicted in the February 19, 1982, issue of **Inside SPACE**, the FCC acted this week to uphold the Teleprompter/Westinghouse merger. The text of that decision has not yet been released.

RCA's Annual Report indicates that it is developing complete DBS systems, including home receiving antenna. RCA presently pegs the cost of the receivers at less than \$500.00 per home in 1981 dollars.

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FEDERAL COMMUNICATIONS COMMISSION

WASHINGTON, D.C. 20554

MAR 2 1982

IN REPLY REFER TO:

31030/EQU/4-2-3

Society for Private and
Commercial Earth Stations
1920 N Street, N.W.
Suite 510
Washington, D.C. 20036

ATTN: Clyde Washburn

Dear Mr. Washburn:

I regret the delay in answering your letter of December 29, 1981 regarding "backyard" satellite earth receiving stations. In this letter you describe a number of equipment configurations and ask what FCC regulations apply to each. Each configuration is designed to receive a satellite signal between 3.7 and 4.2 GHz, convert this signal and eventually feed the video/audio signal to a display device (TV receiver or monitor).

Configuration 1: One piece receiver mounted on receiving dish. Input 3.7-4.2 GHz; output audio/video signal for display on a TV monitor.

This configuration is a simple satellite receiver that demodulates the received signal. Since the receiver operates (tunes) to 3.7-4.2 GHz, it falls outside the technical standards in Part 15, Subpart C. It is subject only to the non-interference requirement of Sections 15.3 and 15.82. No FCC equipment authorization is required.

Configuration 2: Two piece receiver. One piece is a down converter mounted on the receiving dish which changes the frequency of the received signal but does not demodulate it. The input is 3.7-4.2 GHz and the output is 70 MHz which is fed into a cable and carried into the house to feed the second piece which is a demodulator (detector) having an input at 70 MHz with an output at video and audio for display on a TV monitor.

The first piece is a receiver that operates outside the range 30-890 MHz and falls outside the technical standards in Part 15 Subpart C. It is subject only to the non-interference requirements of Sections 15.3 and 15.82. The first piece does not require an FCC equipment authorization.

The second piece (which receives an incoming modulated RF signal at 70 MHz) is a restricted radiation device subject to Section 15.7 of the Rules. An equipment authorization is not required for a restricted radiation device at this time. If, however, the second piece incorporates a tuner which includes a local oscillator, it is considered a receiver subject to the technical and certification requirements of Subpart C of Part 15. Please note that in our rule making procedure in Docket 20780, the Commission proposed to delete Section 15.7 and adopt a new regulation (proposed Section 15.13). It is not possible at this time to indicate when final action will be taken on this matter, nor the form of the final regulation that may be adopted.

Configuration 3: One piece receiver with built-in modulator, mounted on the receiving dish. The input is 3.7-4.2 GHz and the output is a modulated TV signal on a standard TV channel which is fed to the TV receiver in the home over a cable. This receiver is considered to be a Class I TV device (see definition in Section 15.4(m)) and is subject to the requirements of Part 15 Subpart H. Pursuant to Section 15.411, this device requires type approval (see Section 2.901 et seq.) from the Commission as a prerequisite for legal marketing. This receiver may also have an output at video and audio for direct connection to a TV monitor. However, this additional output does not affect the status of the receiver vis-a-vis the Class I TV rules.

If you can make a satisfactory showing of need you may apply for a waiver of the requirements in Subpart H. See for example the waiver granted to Texas Instruments Inc., Order Granting Waiver in Part, adopted September 18, 1979, released October 23, 1979. In paragraph 20 of this Order, the Commission authorized the Chief Scientist to grant similar waivers to other manufacturers. A request for such a waiver should include a detailed showing of need for the waiver, an explanation why it is not possible to comply with the present Class I TV rules and a statement that the conditions set out in the mentioned Order are acceptable to you. The request may be in letter form addressed to the Chief Scientist, FCC, Washington, D.C. 20554.

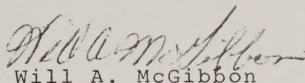
Configuration 4: Two piece receiver with built-in modulator. As in Configuration 2, one piece is a down converter mounted on the receiving dish which changes the frequency of the received signal, but does not demodulate it. The input is 3.7-4.2 GHz and the output is 70 MHz (assumed, since this is not specifically stated in your letter). The 70 MHz signal is fed by cable to the second piece located in the home. The second piece is a demodulator/modulator unit. Input is the 70 MHz signal from the down converter. The output of the second piece is a modulated TV signal on a standard TV channel.

The first piece is a receiver that operates outside the range 30-890 MHz and falls outside the technical standards of Part 15 Subpart C. It is subject only to the non-interference requirements of Sections 15.3 and 15.82.

The second piece is considered to be a Class I TV device subject to the technical requirements of Part 15 Subpart H including type approval as described under Configuration 3. As stated above for Configuration 2, if the second piece incorporates a tuner with a local oscillator, it is also considered to be a receiver subject to Subpart C of Part 15. The discussion concerning waiver also applies to this unit.

I trust the above has clarified the status of backyard satellite receiving installations in their various configurations.

Sincerely,



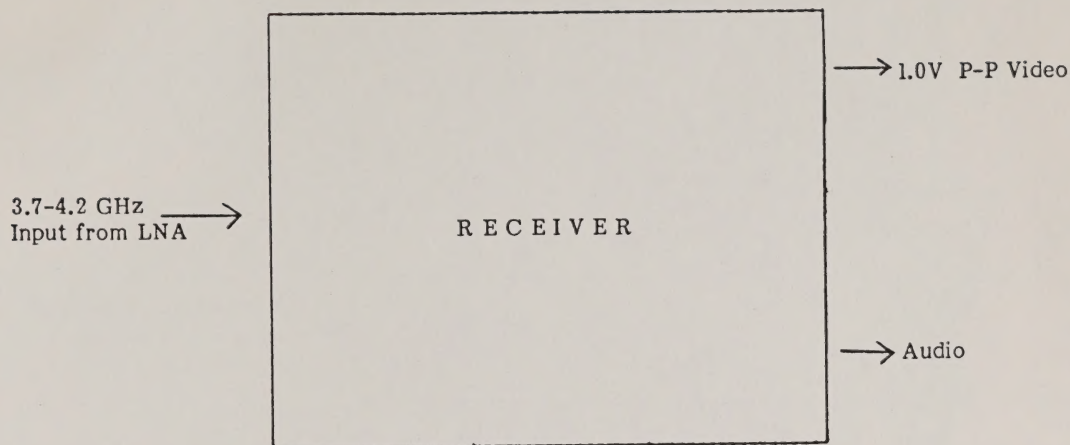
Will A. McGibbon

Chief

Authorization & Standards Division

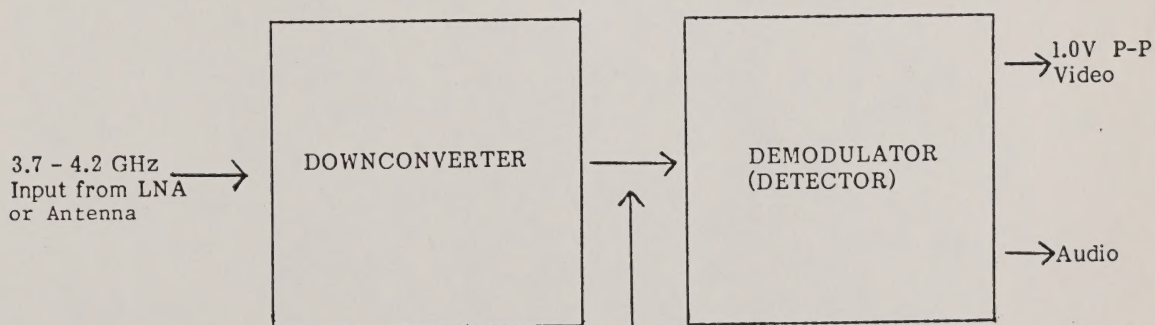
Enclosures: TI Waiver (FCC 79-557)
NPRM 20780

ONE PIECE RECEIVER



Typically single or double conversion, First IF typically in 700 to 1300 MHz range (one channel wide) for double conversion, 70 MHz for single conversion and 2nd IF of dual conversion designs. First conversion oscillator tuned, usually on low side of input signal (2.4 - 4.2 GHz).

TWO PIECE RECEIVER

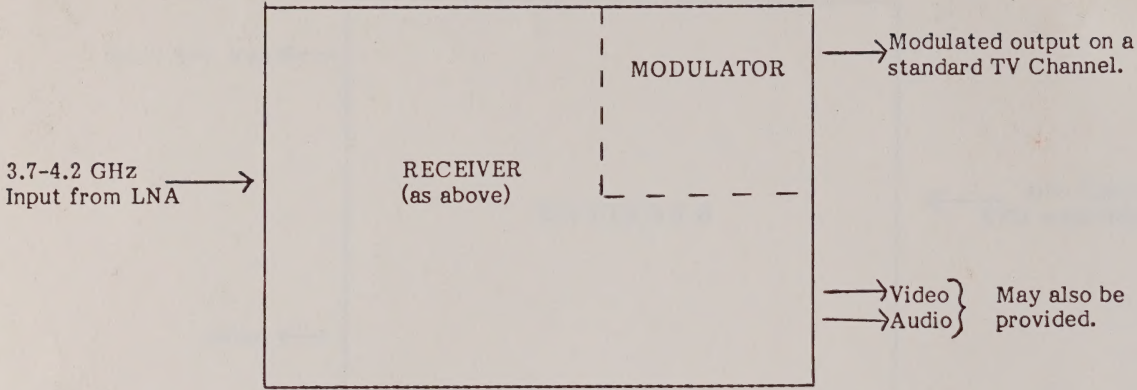


Typically single or double conversion as above. First oscillator tuneable, as above.

Interconnection cable at IF frequency, typically 70 MHz.

Direct conversion of FM Video to Video Baseband, followed audio subcarrier detection, as above.

ONE PIECE RECEIVER AND MODULATOR



TWO PIECE RECEIVER AND MODULATOR

